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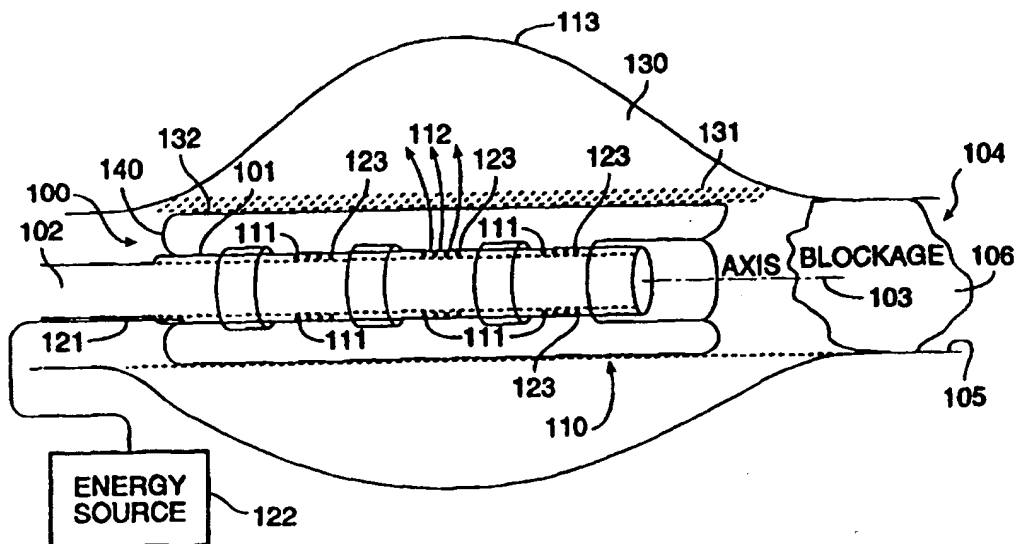
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(54) Title: TREATING ANEURYSMS BY APPLYING HARDENING/SOFTENING AGENTS TO HARDENABLE/SOFTENABLE SUBSTANCES



(57) Abstract

A method and system for treating aneurysms by applying RF energy to collagen. A catheter is disposed near the aneurysm and collagen is exuded into or near the aneurysm. RF energy is applied, using the same catheter or a second catheter, to the collagen, causing the collagen to harden and cover the weak region of the blood vessel wall, and providing a base onto which epithelial cells of the blood vessel may grow. The catheter comprises an electrophysiology catheter, including a ring electrode preferably disposed to deliver between about 5 and about 30 watts of RF energy at a frequency preferably between about 450 and about 600 Megahertz, to apply sufficient energy to cause the collagen to harden while avoiding damage to surrounding tissue.

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SPECIFICATION

Title of the Invention

Treating Aneurysms by Applying Hardening/Softening Agents to Hardenable/Softenable Substances

Background of the Invention

1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates to treating aneurysms by applying hardening/softening agents (such as RF energy) to hardenable/softenable substances (such as collagen), along with associated steps.

2. Description of Related Art

An aneurysm is a localized abnormal dilation of a blood vessel, typically an arterial blood vessel, and typically due to a weakening of the wall of the blood vessel. If left untreated, the aneurysm generally becomes worse under the fluid pressure of blood flowing through the blood vessel, and eventually bursts or ruptures, with catastrophic results for the fluid-delivery capacity of the blood vessel. When the blood vessel is critical to functional operation of a major bodily system, such as when the blood vessel is important for the heart or brain, a catastrophic result for the blood vessel is also catastrophic for the patient. For example, one typical location for aneurysm is the aorta, the largest blood vessel carrying blood leaving the heart; a ruptured aortic aneurysm is almost always fatal.

One known method of treating aortic aneurysms is to surgically insert a stent graft into the aorta, thus strengthening the aortic aneurysm against bursting or rupture. While this known method achieves the general goal of reducing likelihood of fatality from the aortic aneurysm, it has the drawback that it generally requires surgery of the aorta. This surgery involves a substantial risk to the patient. This known method also has the drawback that the aneurysm remains a weak area in the blood vessel wall, with the potential for further weakening, and thus may require further corrective action later. Moreover, this known method has the drawback that it is unsuited for treatment of blood vessels which are too small for a stent graft or too inaccessible for such surgery, such as many blood vessels in the brain.

A second known method of treating aneurysms is available for smaller blood vessels, such as those in the brain. In this known method, small metallic coils (sometimes called Guglielmi coils) are disposed in a bubble or pocket formed by the aneurysm outside the main fluid flow of the blood vessel. The metallic coils are generally delivered to the site of the bubble or pocket using a catheter. Once present at the site, the metallic coils fill the

region defined by the aneurysm, and may prevent enlargement of the aneurysm by dissipating the force of blood flow into the region of the aneurysm. This known method similarly has the drawback that the aneurysm remains a weak area in the blood vessel wall, with the potential for further weakening, and thus may require further corrective action later.

5 Moreover, this known method has the drawback that it is unsuited for treatment of blood vessels in which the vessel wall is weakened, but has not yet expanded to form a bubble or pocket into which the small metallic coils may be inserted and be expected to remain.

10 Accordingly, it would be advantageous to provide a superior technique for treating aneurysms and other weakened body structures.

Summary of the Invention

This invention relates to treating aneurysms and other body structures by applying a hardening/softening agent (such as RF energy) to a hardenable/softenable substance (such as collagen), along with associated steps. The invention provides a method and system for treating aneurysms and other body structures by delivering a hardenable substance (such as collagen) to the site of an aneurysm and applying a hardening means (such as RF energy) to that collagen or other hardenable substance. In a preferred embodiment, a catheter is disposed near the aneurysm and collagen is exuded into or near the aneurysm. RF energy is applied to the collagen, using either the same catheter or a second catheter, causing the collagen to harden and cover the weak region of the blood vessel wall, and providing a base onto which epithelial cells of the blood vessel may later grow so as to provide a new and strong blood vessel wall.

25 In a preferred embodiment, the catheter comprises an electrophysiology catheter, preferably including ring electrodes disposed to deliver an effective amount (such as between about 5 and about 30 watts) of RF energy at an effective frequency of about 485 Megahertz (or another frequency between about 300 and about 700 Megahertz) to apply sufficient energy to cause the collagen to harden while avoiding damage to surrounding tissue. These indicated characteristics of the RF energy are exemplary only; other effective amounts of energy and other RF energy frequencies are within the scope and spirit of the invention.

35 There are many alternative embodiments still within the scope and spirit of the invention: (1) the collagen or other hardenable substance may be deposited into or near the aneurysm in layers, with RF energy or other hardening means applied either between layer deposits or after multiple layers have been deposited, (2) RF energy or other hardening means may be applied to the collagen or other hardenable substance using a pulsed waveform, (3) the collagen or other hardenable substance may be deposited and RF energy

or other hardening means applied thereto in conjunction with a stent graft or other blood vessel strengthening device, such as a balloon catheter, (4) the collagen or other hardenable substance may be deposited in conjunction with other bioactive or chemoactive substances, (5) the collagen or other hardenable substance may be deposited and RF energy or other hardening means applied thereto in vessels other than blood vessels, such as the lymph system or the urethra. Other substances besides collagen and other forms of energy besides RF energy may be used. For example, a photosensitive substance may be deposited instead of collagen, and may be hardened by UV light instead of RF energy.

In a second aspect of the invention, the collagen is preferably treated to achieve a relatively smooth surface, using a balloon or other technique, so as to reduce the chance of restenosis. In a preferred embodiment, the collagen is deposited in the region of the aneurysm, RF energy is applied to heat and thus soften the collagen, and a balloon is dragged across the surface of the softened collagen to smooth its surface. After the balloon is dragged across the surface of a particular section of collagen, application of RF energy is stopped and the collagen is allowed to harden with its surface having a smooth shape.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 shows a diagram of a catheter depositing a hardenable/softenable substance such as collagen in a blood vessel and applying a hardening/softening means such as RF energy thereto.

Figure 2 shows a diagram of a catheter depositing a hardenable substance such as collagen in conjunction with a stent graft.

Description of the Preferred Embodiment

Figure 1 shows a diagram of a catheter depositing a hardenable/softenable substance such as collagen in a blood vessel and applying a hardening/softening means such as RF energy thereto.

Catheter Tip

A catheter 100 comprises a catheter tip 101 and a catheter tube 102 attached thereto. The catheter tip 101 comprises a generally elongated object with a long axis 103. The catheter tip 101 is disposed in a blood vessel 104, with its long axis 103 disposed generally parallel to a path of blood in the blood vessel 104, and generally parallel to the vessel wall 105 of the blood vessel 104.

In a preferred embodiment, the catheter tip 101 comprises a straight needle-like shape about 2 french to about 4 french in width. One french is about 0.015 inches; thus 2

5 french is about 0.030 inches and 4 french is about 0.060 inches. Typically, the aneurysm comprises a region of blood vessel wall which is about 3 inches long and has about 1/8 inch additional diameter as the normal blood vessel wall; however, aneurysms may vary in size from between about 1/10 inch additional diameter by about 1 inch long to about 1/2 inch additional diameter by about 5 inches long.

10 In alternative embodiments, the catheter tip 101 may comprise another shape, such as a curved needle-like shape disposed for fitting within a particular body cavity, for avoiding a particular body structure, or for adaptation to a particular body structure. In one example of such an alternative embodiment, the catheter tip 101 may comprise a curved needle-like shape adapted to a surface curvature of an eye, so the catheter tip 101 may be inserted into an eyelid.

15 In a preferred embodiment, the catheter tube 102 comprises a relatively inert and nonconducting substance such as woven dacron. However, in alternative embodiments, catheter tube 102 may comprise other relatively inert and nonconducting substances, such as kevlar or nylon, or combinations thereof.

20 In a preferred embodiment, the catheter 100 is inserted into a patient at a blood vessel 104 near a body surface, such as the jugular vein or another vein in the neck. However, in alternative embodiments, the catheter 100 is inserted into the patient at other locations, such as body systems other than blood vessels 104 and body locations other than the surface. For example, the catheter 100 may be inserted into the patient at a body structure which is made available for insertion during surgery or by virtue of a wound; the body structure may comprise a blood vessel 104, the lymphic system, a sinus cavity or other ear/nose/throat structure, the urethra, a mass of tissue such as a cyst or a fatty deposit, or some other body structure.

30 In a preferred embodiment, the catheter 100 is guided to the location within the body structure under control of guide control wires and while an operator views the position of the catheter 100 using fluoroscopy. In such a preferred embodiment, the catheter tip 101 may be fitted with an element so that it stands out as noticable using fluoroscopy.

35 A distant end 110 of the catheter tip 101 comprises a tip element 115. In a preferred embodiment, the tip element 115 comprises a metallic structure which is heated using electrical power to an elevated temperature of about 45° to 50° Celsius, so as to remove any blockage 106 which may be found in the blood vessel 104.

In alternative embodiments, the tip element 115 may be constructed having a

relatively sharp structure, such as a pin or a wedge, so as to push aside or through the blockage 106. In further alternative embodiments, the tip element 115 may comprise structure which actively operates to remove the blockage 106, such as an ablative balloon, a laser, or a rotatable or otherwise movable blade. As shown herein, solid structures for the tip element 115 may also be disposed for delivering RF energy.

The catheter tip 101 comprises a plurality of openings 111, from which a mass of collagen 112 may flow out of the catheter tip 101 and into or near an aneurysm 113 in the vessel wall 105 of the blood vessel 104.

A proximal end 114 of the catheter tip 101 is coupled to the catheter tube 102. The catheter tube 102 is disposed for delivering the mass of collagen 112 to the catheter tip 101.

As used herein, the term "collagen" is used generically to mean and refer to any hardenable or softenable substance, broadly including those substances commonly known as collagens, as well as curable rubbers, photosensitive chemicals, and other substances which alter state from a relatively flowable form (including both liquids, powders, and other flowable forms) to a relatively semisolid or solid form (including solids, jellies, and other semisolid or solid forms).

In a preferred embodiment, the collagen comprises a water-soluble collagen formulation comprising polycarbonate polymers and about 80% water by weight, such as the "Contigen" product available from Collagen Corporation of Palo Alto, California. This collagen is preferred because it is capable of assuming a relatively soft amorphous behavior in a first selected temperature range, and capable of assuming a relatively hard crystalline behavior in a second selected temperature range. The first and second selected temperature ranges are separated by a transition zone at a selected transition temperature; the transition temperature may be selected with a precision of about 2° Celsius.

In a preferred embodiment, the plurality of openings 111 are disposed at the sides of the catheter tip 101. However, in alternative embodiments, the opening 111 may be disposed at other locations of the catheter tip 101, e.g., at a position at or near the very front of the distant end 110 of the catheter tip 101, either in line with the long axis 103, or off to a side. In either one of these alternative embodiments, the opening 111 may deliver the mass of collagen 112 near the distant end 110 of the catheter tip 101.

In a preferred embodiment, the plurality of openings 111 are disposed for delivering substantially equal amounts of collagen in all directions from the catheter tip 101.

However, in alternative embodiments, the plurality of openings 111 may be disposed for delivering differing amounts of collagen in an asymmetrical pattern near the catheter tip 101. For a first example, while in a preferred embodiment the plurality of openings 111 are each substantially the same size, in alternative embodiments, they may be substantially different sizes. For a second example, while in a preferred embodiment the plurality of openings 111 are each open at all times, in alternative embodiments, they may be subject to a microscopic mechanical device or other technique for closing some or all of them at selected times.

The catheter tip 101 also comprises a plurality of ring electrodes 120, disposed between the distant end 110 and the proximal end 114 of the catheter tip 101. In a preferred embodiment, the ring electrodes 120 are disposed radially between the distant end 110 and the proximal end 114 of the catheter tip 101; however, in alternative embodiments, the ring electrodes 120 may be disposed in an alternative pattern, such as disposing them primarily near the distant end 110 of the catheter tip 101. In further alternative embodiments, at least one ring electrode 120 may be disposed at the tip element 115 of the catheter tip 101, so as to deliver RF energy to any blockage 106 which may be encountered in the blood vessel 104.

The ring electrodes 120 are exposed on an outside of the catheter tip 101 and disposed to deliver RF energy to the mass of collagen 112 after the mass of collagen 112 has been deposited into or near the aneurysm 113. While ring electrodes is preferred, in alternative embodiments other forms of electrode may be substituted for the ring electrodes 120.

As used herein, the term "RF energy" is used generically to mean and refer to any means for hardening the collagen (which itself may be any hardenable substance), broadly including the application of RF energy in a wide range of frequencies, such as the 300 to 700 MHz frequency described herein as well as other microwave frequencies and other frequencies. Those skilled in the art would recognize, after perusal of this application, that other means for hardening the collagen may be applied.

For example, where the collagen is a photosensitive substance, the means for hardening may comprise light in the visible or near-visible ranges. In such an alternative embodiment, the light may be delivered by a laser, light-emitting diode, or other light source coupled to the catheter tip 101. Alternatively, the means for hardening may comprise a chemical or biological catalyst, such as the presence of platinum or another substance. In such an alternative embodiment, the catalyst may be delivered using the catheter tip 101, such as by fixing the catalyst to a location on the catheter tip 101 or by delivering the catalyst through the catheter tube 102 to the catheter tip 101.

5 A conductor 121 is coupled to the ring electrodes 120 and disposed along the body of the catheter tip 101 and along the catheter tube 102 to an RF energy source 122. The conductor 121 is preferably insulated so as to avoid electrical coupling with the catheter tube 102 or the collagen 112.

10 In a preferred embodiment, the conductor 121 is located in a straight line along an inner wall of the catheter tube 102, and is insulated by surrounding the conductor 121 by an insulating material. However, in alternative embodiments, the conductor 121 may be disposed in another form, such as a spiral. However, in alternative embodiments, the conductor 121 may be located elsewhere, such as in an insulated subsection within the catheter tube 102, or shrinkwrapped to the inside or the outside of the catheter tube 102.

15 The RF energy source 122 is preferably located outside the blood vessel 104 and outside the body. In a preferred embodiment, the RF energy source 122 comprises a sinusoidal wave generator or a square wave generator, such as one available as a standard product from Radionics Valley Laboratories, a division of Pfizer, Inc.

20 In alternative embodiments, the catheter tip 101 may be fitted with other and further equipment. Such equipment may include a camera or other light-gathering device, either for aiding a surgeon in manipulating the catheter 100 (e.g., maneuvering the catheter tip 101 to reach the aneurysm 113), or for photographically recording the action of the catheter 100 and associated equipment; a laser or other device for ablating or reducing obstructions; or other equipment. Coupling cameras or other light-gathering devices, or
25 lasers or other ablating or reducing devices, to catheters 100 is known in the art of medical devices.

RF Energy Source

30 The RF energy source 122 comprises a powered electromagnetic signal generator, disposed for generating a powered electromagnetic signal which is coupled using the conductor 121 to the ring electrodes 120.

35 In a preferred embodiment, the catheter tip 101 comprises a tip used with an electrophysiology catheter, so that the wire 114 can be coupled between the RF energy source 122 and the ring electrodes 120 using a cavity in the catheter tip 101.

The RF energy source 122 supplies an effective amount (such as between about 5 and about 30 watts) of RF energy, at an effective frequency of about 485 Megahertz (or another frequency between about 300 and about 700 Megahertz), to the ring electrodes 120,

so as to apply sufficient energy to cause the collagen 112 to harden while avoiding damage to surrounding tissue. In alternative embodiments, the RF energy source 122 may deliver RF energy at frequencies above 700 Megahertz, such as at a microwave frequency. An application period of about 3 minutes to about 5 minutes is preferred, although other application periods may be selected responsive to the amount and nature of the collagen 112 deposited.

The RF energy source 122 may supply the RF energy using a continuous waveform or using a pulsed waveform, preferably a sinusoidal waveform or a square waveform.

The RF energy source 122 supplies about 50 watts of power, distributed to all of the ring electrodes 120 collectively, and pulsed in a round-robin fashion among the ring electrodes 120 so as to equally distribute the delivered energy to all positions along the catheter tip 101.

The catheter tip 101 comprises a plurality of sensors 123 disposed thereon, each of which is effective to measure a localized temperature for a position within the mass of collagen 122. In a preferred embodiment, each of the sensors 123 comprises a thermocouple; however, in alternative embodiments, each of the sensors 123 may comprise another element suitable for measuring a localized temperature, such as a thermistor. The RF energy source 122 comprises a processor which is responsive to signals from each of the sensors 123 and to an computed or expected amount of the mass of collagen 122 to be cured, which computes an effective amount of time and RF energy to deliver to each individual ring electrode 120, and which controls delivery of RF energy to each individual ring electrode 120 so as to substantially equalize such delivery to localized points of the mass of collagen 122.

In alternative embodiments, many other configurations of the ring electrodes 120 and the sensors 123, may operate under processor control to achieve similar effects. In a first example, distances between pairs of the ring electrodes 120 may be adjusted, either during manufacture, dynamically before use of the catheter tip 101, or otherwise. In a second example, the sensors 123 may be effective to measure other dynamic features of the mass of collagen 122, such as a localized electrical impedance, a localized fluid flow, or some combination thereof. In a third example, the processor may be effective to control other features of the RF energy, such as a pulse shape or duty cycle of a pulse for RF energy delivery, a frequency for RF energy delivery, a time duration for pulses or time duration between pulses, an order for selection of individual ring electrodes 120 for delivery of RF energy, or some combination thereof.

Method of Use

The catheter tip 101 is inserted into the blood vessel 104, and manipulated into proximity with the aneurysm 113. When the catheter tip 101 is near the aneurysm 113, the collagen 112 is flowed using the catheter tube 102 into the catheter tip 101, whence it further flows into a region 130 bounded by the aneurysm 113.

In a preferred embodiment, the flow of blood in the blood vessel 104 may need to be stopped, or at least substantially curtailed, so as to allow the collagen 112 to flow into the region 130 bounded by the aneurysm 113. In such cases, it may be necessary to choke off the flow of blood to the blood vessel 104, or to temporarily stop or at least substantially curtail the flow of blood in the patient.

Sufficient collagen 112 is flowed so that the region 130 is filled with the collagen 112, at least up to a fill line 131. The fill line 131 is preferably aligned with the vessel wall 105 of the blood vessel 104.

RF energy is supplied from the RF energy source 122, and coupled using the conductor 121 to the ring electrodes 120. The ring electrodes 120 couple the RF energy to the collagen 112 in the region 130, which is hardened thereby and forms a solid mass in the region 130.

The solid mass in the region 130 forms a base on which a layer of epithelial cells 132 may grow, confining blood flow to the main flow line of the blood vessel 104 and resisting further weakening of the aneurysm 113.

In alternative embodiments, multiple catheters may be separately disposed for depositing the collagen 112 in multiple doses, and for applying RF energy thereto.

In a first alternative embodiment, a first catheter tip 101, comprising the opening 111, may be disposed in the blood vessel 104 for depositing the collagen 112 into or near the aneurysm 113. Thereafter, a second catheter 100, comprising the ring electrodes 120 and the conductor 121, may be disposed in the blood vessel 104, for applying RF energy to the collagen 112 using the ring electrodes 120.

In a second alternative embodiment, a first catheter tip 101 may be disposed in the blood vessel 104 for depositing a first portion of the collagen 112 into or near the aneurysm 113 in a first layer, and for applying RF energy to the collagen 112 using the ring electrodes 120. Thereafter, a second catheter tip 101 may be disposed in the blood vessel

104 for depositing a first portion of the collagen 112 into or near the aneurysm 113 in a first layer, and for applying RF energy to the collagen 112 using the ring electrodes 120.

Those skilled in the art will recognize, after perusal of this application,
5 numerous combinations and permutations of these first and second alternative embodiments.

In alternative embodiments, the collagen 112 may be deposited in conjunction with other bioactive or chemoactive substances, such as antibiotics for operation on any microfauna found in the region 103 of the aneurysm 113, strengthening agents for operation
10 on the vessel wall 105 of the blood vessel 104, dyes or fluoroactive substances for viewing the method of the invention or its effects, or other known bioactive or chemoactive substances.

In alternative embodiments, the method of the invention may be conducted in conjunction with known methods for viewing the motion of the catheter 100 or viewing the effects of the collagen 112. For example, the method of the invention may be conducted in conjunction with an X-ray or fluoroscopic procedure, an MRI (such as an MRI of the brain), or other known methods for viewing internal body structures.

In alternative embodiments, the collagen 112 may be deposited and the RF energy applied thereto in vessels or other body structures other than blood vessels, such as the lymph system or the urethra.

Softening and Hardening

The catheter tip 101 may also comprise a balloon 140, disposed for expansion to substantially fill the blood vessel 104. The balloon 140 may be disposed at the distant end 110 of the catheter tip 101, the proximal end 114 of the catheter tip 101, or at some medial position on the catheter tip 101, so long as the balloon 140 is capable of expansion to substantially fill the blood vessel 104.

When the mass of collagen 112 is deposited into the aneurysm 113, the balloon 140 may be expanded to present a surface which is used for smoothing the mass of collagen 112. In a preferred embodiment, the smoothing step is performed after the mass of collagen 112 is deposited into the aneurysm 113 and before the mass of collagen 112 is hardened, but
35 in alternative embodiments the mass of collagen 112 may be hardened or softened, in layers or otherwise repeatedly, so as to achieve a relatively smooth surface of the mass of collagen 112.

Causing the mass of collagen 112 to have a relatively smooth surface helps to

prevent restenosis of the blood vessel 104 in applicable situations. Accordingly, the catheter tip 101, with the balloon 140 in an expanded state, is moved along the axis 103 or rotated about the axis 103 so as to achieve a relatively smooth surface for the mass of collagen 112. In alternative embodiments, the balloon 140 may be moved in another trajectory, such as a spiral motion combining both motion along the axis 103 and rotation about the axis 103. In further alternative embodiments, the balloon 140 may be expanded so as to exert smoothing pressure on the mass of collagen 112 (while in a relatively softer state) so as to achieve a relatively smooth surface, or other techniques may be used to achieve a relatively smooth surface.

In alternative embodiments, other mechanical or non-mechanical techniques may be used to achieve a relatively smooth surface for the mass of collagen 112. For example, the mass of collagen 112 may be smoothed using mechanical means, such as a brush, knife or other scraper, or polishing device, chemical means, such as by chemical treatment of a surface of the mass of collagen 112, thermal means, such as by heating a surface of the mass of collagen 112, or by other means.

Stent Graft

Figure 2 shows a diagram of a catheter depositing a hardenable substance such as collagen in conjunction with a stent graft.

In a second preferred embodiment, a stent graft 200 may be inserted into the blood vessel 104 so as to strengthen the blood vessel 104 against weakening of the aneurysm 113. The catheter tip 101 is inserted into the blood vessel 104 and manipulated into proximity with the aneurysm 113 and the stent graft 200, e.g., so that the catheter tip 101 is disposed between the aneurysm 113 and the stent graft 200.

When the catheter tip 101 is near the aneurysm 113, the collagen 112 is flowed using the catheter tube 102 into the catheter tip 101, whence it further flows into a region 130 bounded by the aneurysm 113 on one side and by the stent graft 200 on another side.

As with the first preferred embodiment, sufficient collagen 112 is flowed so that the region 130 is filled with the collagen 112, at least up to a fill line 131. In this second preferred embodiment, the fill line 131 is preferably aligned with the vessel wall 105 of the blood vessel 104 and with the stent graft 200.

As with the first preferred embodiment, RF energy is supplied from the RF

energy source 122, and coupled to the collagen 112 in the region 130, which is hardened thereby and forms a base on which a layer of epithelial cells 132 may grow.

5 In alternative embodiments, other structures besides a stent graft 200 may be used to support the blood vessel 104 or its vessel wall 105 in conjunction with flowing the collagen 112 into the aneurysm 113. For example, a balloon may be inserted to stabilize the blood vessel 104 or its vessel wall 105, and the balloon may be inserted using a balloon catheter.

10 In further alternative embodiments, the mass of collagen 122 may be used to fill cavities in the stent graft 200, or in the blood vessel wall when the stent graft 200 is attached thereto, in similar manner as used to smooth the surface of the mass of collagen 122. In such cases, the stent graft 200 is attached and left in place at the blood vessel wall, whereupon a mass of collagen 122 is flowed onto the stent graft 200, the mass of collagen
15 122 is softened such as by using RF energy, and the balloon 140 coupled to the catheter tip 101 is used to smooth the mass of collagen 122 and to fill in any cavities, holes or rough spots in the blood vessel wall caused by attachment of the stent graft 200.

Alternative Embodiments

20 Although preferred embodiments are disclosed herein, many variations are possible which remain within the concept, scope, and spirit of the invention, and these variations would become clear to those skilled in the art after perusal of this application.

Claims

We claim:

1. A method, comprising the steps of
disposing a catheter in a blood vessel, near an aneurysm in said blood vessel;
5 exuding a mass of a hardenable substance from said catheter into or near to said
aneurysm; and
applying a hardening means to said mass of hardenable substance, whereby said
mass of hardenable substance is hardened.
- 10 2. A method as in claim 1, comprising the step of disposing a second
catheter into said blood vessel before said step of applying a hardening means.
3. A method as in claim 1, comprising the step of disposing a stent graft in
said blood vessel before said step of applying a hardening means.
- 15 4. A method as in claim 1, comprising the step of exuding a second
bioactive or chemoactive substance in proximity to said mass of hardenable substance.
5. A method as in claim 1, comprising the step of exuding a second mass
20 of a hardenable substance.
6. A method as in claim 5, wherein said second mass of a hardenable
substance comprises a collagen of like nature to said one mass of a hardenable substance.
- 25 7. A method as in claim 5, wherein said step of exuding a second mass of a
hardenable substance is performed after said step of applying a hardening means.
8. A method as in claim 1, comprising the step of smoothing a region of
said mass of said hardenable substance.
- 30 9. A method as in claim 8, comprising the step of disposing a stent graft in
said blood vessel before said step of disposing a mass of said hardenable substance, wherein
said step of smoothing a region of said hardenable substance operates to conceal said stent
graft from flow in said blood vessel.
- 35 10. A method as in claim 8, wherein said aneurysm is disposed at or near a
region of potential stenosis.
11. A method as in claim 8, wherein said step of smoothing a region of said

mass of said hardenable substance comprises the step of applying a softening means to said mass of said hardenable substance, whereby said mass of said hardenable substance is in a relatively soft state when being smoothed.

5 12. A method as in claim 11, wherein said softening means comprises electromagnetic energy.

 13. A method as in claim 11, wherein said steps of disposing and smoothing
comprise the steps of
10 exuding a mass of said hardenable substance at or near a place of intended
deposit and applying said hardening means thereto; and
 applying said softening means to a selected portion of said mass of said
hardenable substance.

15 14. A method as in claim 8, wherein said step of smoothing comprises the
step of applying a smoothing means to said region.

 15. A method as in claim 14, wherein said smoothing means comprises a
balloon.

20 16. A method as in claim 14, wherein said smoothing means comprises
electromagnetic energy.

25 17. A method as in claim 14, wherein said step of smoothing comprises the
step of moving an object across a surface of said mass of said hardenable substance.

 18. A method as in claim 17, wherein said step of moving comprises a
motion in a direction parallel to an axis of said blood vessel.

30 19. A method as in claim 17, wherein said step of moving comprises a
motion in a direction radial to an axis of said blood vessel.

 20. A method as in claim 17, wherein said step of moving comprises a
motion in a direction transverse to an axis of said blood vessel.

35 21. A method as in claim 17, wherein said step of moving comprises a
combination of motions in directions parallel and radial to an axis of said blood vessel.

 22. A method as in claim 1, wherein said hardenable substance comprises

collagen.

23. A method as in claim 1, wherein said hardening means comprises electromagnetic energy.

24. A method as in claim 1, wherein said step of applying a hardening means comprises the step of applying a pulsed waveform of energy.

25. A method as in claim 1, wherein said step of applying a hardening means comprises the step of applying an effective amount of electromagnetic energy to harden said collagen.

26. A method as in claim 1, wherein said step of applying a hardening means comprises the step of applying between about 5 watts and about 30 watts of energy.

27. A method as in claim 1, wherein said step of applying a hardening means comprises the step of applying electromagnetic energy having a frequency between about 450 Megahertz and about 600 Megahertz.

28. A method as in claim 1, wherein said step of applying a hardening means comprises the step of applying microwave energy.

29. A method as in claim 1, wherein said step of disposing a catheter comprises the step of disposing an electrophysiology catheter having a ring electrode disposed thereon.

30. Apparatus for repairing an aneurysm, said apparatus comprising a catheter;
means for exuding a mass of collagen from said catheter into or near to said aneurysm; and
means for applying electromagnetic energy to said mass of collagen, whereby said mass of collagen is hardened.

31. Apparatus as in claim 30,
wherein said catheter comprises a generally cylindrical body having a first end and a second end, defining an opening near said first end; and
wherein said means for exuding a mass of collagen comprises a tube coupled to said catheter, said tube disposed for directing a flow of said collagen toward said catheter.

32. Apparatus as in claim 30,

wherein said catheter comprises a generally cylindrical body having a first end and a second end, defining an opening on a side of said generally cylindrical body near said first end; and

5 wherein said means for exuding a mass of collagen comprises a tube coupled to said catheter, said tube disposed for directing a flow of said collagen toward said catheter.

33. Apparatus as in claim 30, wherein said means for applying
electromagnetic energy comprises

10 a ring electrode disposed on said catheter; and
a conductor coupled to said ring electrode.

34. Apparatus for repairing an aneurysm, said apparatus comprising
a catheter having a body, said body defining an opening sized to allow a
15 hardenable substance to flow therethrough;
a tube coupled to said catheter, said tube being sized to allow a hardenable
substance to flow therethrough;
an electrode coupled to said catheter; and
a conductor coupled to said electrode.

35. An article of manufacture, comprising
a blood vessel wall defining a distended region; and
a mass substantially filling at least a portion of said distended region, said mass
comprising a hardened state of a hardenable substance.

36. An article of manufacture as in claim 35, comprising a layer of epithelial
cells coupled to said mass.

37. An article as in claim 35, wherein said mass comprises a plurality of
30 layers.

38. An article as in claim 35, wherein said mass comprises collagen.

39. A method, comprising the steps of
35 disposing a mass of a hardenable substance in a blood vessel; and
smoothing a region of said mass of said hardenable substance, whereby said
mass of said hardenable substance is disposed with a relatively smooth surface.

40. A method as in claim 39, comprising the step of applying a hardening

means to said mass of said hardenable substance, whereby said relatively smooth surface is hardened.

5 41. A method as in claim 40, comprising the step of disposing a stent graft in said blood vessel before said step of applying a hardening means.

 42. A method as in claim 40, wherein said hardenable substance comprises collagen.

10 43. A method as in claim 40, wherein said hardening means comprises electromagnetic energy.

 44. A method as in claim 39, comprising the step of disposing a second mass of a hardenable substance in said blood vessel before said step of smoothing.

15 45. A method as in claim 44, wherein said second mass of a hardenable substance comprises a collagen of like nature to said one mass of a hardenable substance.

20 46. A method as in claim 39, comprising the step of disposing a stent graft in said blood vessel before said step of disposing a mass of said hardenable substance;
 wherein said step of smoothing a region of said hardenable substance operates to conceal said stent graft from flow in said blood vessel.

25 47. A method as in claim 39, wherein said hardenable substance comprises collagen.

30 48. A method as in claim 39,
 wherein said step of disposing said mass of said hardenable substance comprises the step of applying a hardening means to said mass of said hardenable substance;
 and

 wherein said step of smoothing a region of said mass of said hardenable substance comprises the step of applying a softening means to said mass of said hardenable substance, whereby said mass of said hardenable substance is in a relatively soft state when
35 being smoothed.

 49. A method as in claim 48, wherein said hardening means comprises electromagnetic energy.

50. A method as in claim 48, wherein said softening means comprises electromagnetic energy.

5 51. A method as in claim 48, wherein said steps of disposing and smoothing comprise the steps of
exuding a mass of said hardenable substance at or near a place of intended deposit and applying said hardening means thereto; and
applying said softening means to a selected portion of said mass of said hardenable substance.

10 52. A method as in claim 39, wherein said step of disposing said mass of said hardenable substance comprises the steps of
disposing a catheter in a blood vessel near a region of potential stenosis; and
15 exuding said mass of said hardenable substance from said catheter into or near said region of potential stenosis.

53. A method as in claim 52, wherein said region of potential stenosis comprises an aneurysm.

20 54. A method as in claim 39, wherein said step of smoothing comprises applying a smoothing means to said region.

25 55. A method as in claim 54, wherein said smoothing means comprises a balloon.

56. A method as in claim 54, wherein said smoothing means comprises electromagnetic energy.

30 57. A method as in claim 54, wherein said step of smoothing comprises the step of moving an object across a surface of said mass of said hardenable substance.

58. A method as in claim 57, wherein said step of moving comprises a motion in a direction parallel to an axis of said blood vessel.

35 59. A method as in claim 57, wherein said step of moving comprises a motion in a direction radial to an axis of said blood vessel.

60. A method as in claim 57, wherein said step of moving comprises a motion in a direction transverse to an axis of said blood vessel.

61. A method as in claim 57, wherein said step of moving comprises a combination of motions in directions parallel and radial to an axis of said blood vessel.

5 62. Apparatus for repairing an area of potential stenosis, comprising a catheter;
means for exuding a mass of collagen near said area of potential stenosis; and
means for smoothing a region of said mass of collagen.

10 63. Apparatus as in claim 62, wherein said means for smoothing comprises a balloon.

64. Apparatus as in claim 62, wherein said means for smoothing comprises electromagnetic energy.

15 65. Apparatus for repairing an area of potential stenosis, comprising a catheter having a body, said body defining at least one opening sized to allow a mass of hardenable substance to flow therethrough;
a balloon coupled to said catheter and disposed to contacting said mass of
20 hardenable substance; and
an electrode coupled to said catheter and disposed for delivering energy to said hardenable substance after said balloon has been in contact therewith.

25 66. An article of manufacture, comprising a blood vessel wall defining a distended region;
a stent graft affixed to at least a portion of said blood vessel wall; and
a mass substantially covering said stent graft, said mass having at least one relatively smooth surface.

30 67. An article as in claim 66, wherein said mass comprises a hardened state of a hardenable substance.

68. An article as in claim 66, wherein said mass comprises a plurality of layers.

35 69. An article as in claim 66, wherein said mass comprises collagen.

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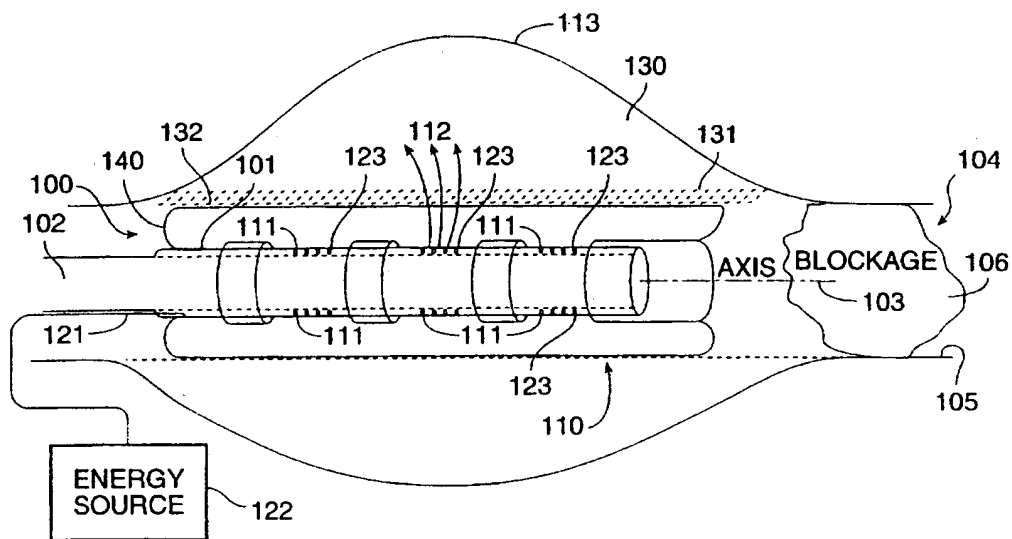


FIG. 1A

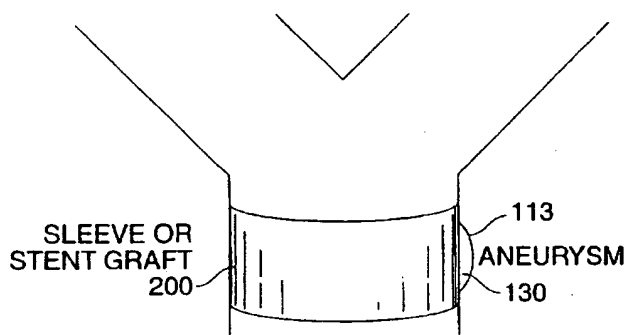


FIG. 2

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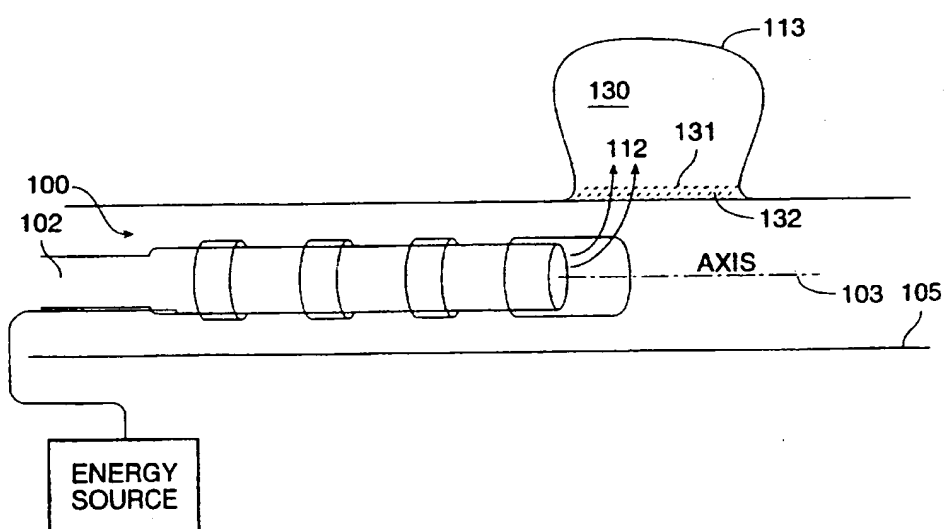


FIG. 1B

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 97/10615

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 A61F2/06

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 A61F A61B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>WO 95 08289 A (SCIMED LIFE SYSTEMS) 30 March 1995</p> <p>see page 5, line 5 - page 6, line 23 -----</p>	<p>30-32, 35-38, 62,63, 65-67,69</p>



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

21 October 1997

Date of mailing of the international search report

28.10.97

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

national application No.

PCT/US 97/ 10615

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: 1-29, 39-61
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
PCT, RULE 39.1 (IV)
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 97/10615

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9508289 A	30-03-95	NONE	